

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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The clearing out of Palestine goes forward with persistent expedition.

Mayor Hyman also announces his purpose of making New York safe for democracy.

So far as heard from, Kerensky has had nothing to say about the message of the new year.

We are hoping for the best, but so far the new year exhibits little improvement over the old.

Pulling off an earthquake seems to be Central America's best bet in the way of securing publicity.

The year is young yet. Maybe it's doing the best it can to relieve itself of an uncomfortable legacy.

Winston Churchill suggests that Jericho—when it is captured—will be a good place to send the Kaiser.

It would require the negative action of thirteen states to defeat national prohibition—an unlucky number.

Several millions of people are listening for the answer to the question of why shoe prices took such a leap.

The capture by them of thousands of prisoners suggests that the French fight as well in Italy as at home.

Mayor Hyman manifests an almost human intelligence by tackling the coal shortage as his first official act.

At last, it seems to be dawning on the Germans that air raiding is a game at which more than one can play.

Of course, Gen. Crowder meant nothing personal in his suggestion that exemption boards must use common sense.

The Montgomery Advertiser seems to understand the bond of sympathy subsisting between the German and the Turk.

Lower California threatens to secede from Mexico. Next she will probably demand representation at the peace conference.

The reichstag majority is out in an approval of the proposed peace. It may even feel like boasting of beating the others to it.

The addition of 16,000,000 new names to the American Red Cross makes a total membership of 22,000,000, a monster army for war relief.

The Jacksonville Times-Union notes that the giving habit is growing, but that it has not caught up with the habit of asking for gifts.

Public Receptions in Washington Abandoned.—Headline. Things are sure enough getting down to war basis at the capital, all right.

It will not be surprising if it develops that the packers' control of the tanneries and high prices of shoes were coincident happenings.

It is among the probabilities that the people will insist on having a hand in the making up of official states, whether nonpartisan or otherwise.

An exchange suggests that "if" you have any money left from Christmas, you had better apply it on payment for that liberty bond which you subscribed for last fall.

Every few days some part of Russia which we never heard of before declares its independence. The geography-makers will have a good-sized job when the fighting is over.

It may seem peculiar that republicans should be complaining about the violation of states' rights, but such complaint is heard occasionally. Politics, indeed, makes strange bedfellows.

The department of agriculture now claims credit for having, through its pure food and drugs department, reformed the patent medicine label so that it will not read so much like a German war report.

Entente cabinets are disposed to investigate and consider, at least, the bolshevik peace proposals. They want to know where they are "at" before the negotiations between Russia and the central empires are consummated.

It has been suggested that a reform be instituted in the insignia of mourning incident to the war. There is probably room for a general modification along that line in the direction of simplicity, but it is a very delicate matter, one, perhaps, which can be safely left to the private taste of the individual concerned.

SOME TENNESSEE NEEDS.

The year 1918 is one in which occur the biennial elections of congressmen and senators, also governors and legislatures in most of the states. Tennessee is one of the states which elects its governor and the entire membership of its legislature every two years. This is always an important function in the discharge of the duties of citizenship. In the year 1918, it is more than usually important.

A high order of intelligence is demanded for the discreet handling of the government of a great state. No one should be entrusted with the task who has not demonstrated his ability to cope with it. Men are not given control of big business institutions on account of favoritism and political pull. And the state differs very little from such an institution. A business concern would especially need the service of a good manager if its affairs were in an embarrassed condition. That is the sort of situation which now obtains in Tennessee's financial affairs.

To begin with, Tennessee is over-drawing her budget at the rate of a million or more a year. This would not and could not be tolerated by a solvent business establishment. It must not longer be allowed by the people of the state. For one thing, it is due to liberal appropriations, the creation of countless new boards, commissions and officials, all of whom must be paid, and to increasing the stipend of those previously on the payroll. From another viewpoint, it is due to a clumsy, inefficient tax system under which some forms of property pay double while others escape the tax gatherer entirely. A comprehensive remedy should aim to reduce both of these evils.

It is our opinion that at least 50 per cent. of the hope of relief must rest upon the election of a governor, the other 50, or less, to depend upon the legislature and other state officials. It will require men of business training to increase the revenues and decrease the expenditures at the same time. But it can be done. An equitable revenue scheme should distribute the burden equally, reaching all as nearly as possible alike without becoming onerous to any. It should reach the tax dodger without overloading the constant taxpayer. It will require some ability to draft a measure of this kind and give it teeth. Those who feel unequal to the task should not offer their services.

Tennessee's antiquated constitution makes difficult the enactment of a fair revenue law which will provide for the state's needs. But it does not remove the necessity. It is a problem which must be encountered and solved. There is no present prospect that the constitution will be changed any time soon, hence plans must be made in view of present conditions. And these manifest no sign of early improvement. Personal property returned for taxation will almost certainly show a falling off, instead of an increase, if the present system is continued. It is almost negligible now. The purchase of non-taxable bonds, however, will divert considerable of the personality now available for taxation to the exempt list. This makes it all the more important that a method be adopted which will bring into sight all the property which should rightfully be taxed.

It is quite probable that the general government will, within the next few years, acquire complete ownership of the railroads. If this should be the case, and the changed ownership should relieve the roads of local and state taxation, the revenues of states would be affected in such a vital manner as to compel the overhauling and reconstruction of the entire system. A prudent man foresees the evil and the state of Tennessee should anticipate possibilities and probabilities by committing her affairs to the most capable hands available. The administration should be placed upon a war basis, or, better still, an efficient, business basis.

Citizens of the state are being urged—and properly so—to the most rigid economy in their personal affairs. They have a right to demand—and should demand—that the public business be handled in the same economic manner. Every source of revenue should be conserved and every leak should be stopped. Those who seek position should be required to state with definiteness what service they can perform for the state rather than what service they have performed for the party.

The foregoing observations apply with particular force to the governorship and legislature. Those who seem to have no clear conception of the requirements of the situation should be asked to stand aside. Men of force and initiative, who can bring things to pass, are imperatively demanded. No others should be considered for a moment. No others need apply.

If the worst should come to the worst, there are a few strips of Davidson county which could be used to help Nashville out of a pinch—and another legislature will meet before census year. The annexation method of growth gives definite results and is nearly always available. The city of Knoxville, for instance, has discovered that its possibilities are only limited by the state lines of Virginia and North Carolina. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

On turning the administration over to Uncle Sam, the railroads flung out a record of business done which is the greatest ever. More than \$4,000,000,000 worth of traffic handled in 1917! Yet the expenses were greater and the net profit smaller than in 1916. Your Uncle enjoys a reputation for doing big things, but operating the railroads—all of them—is a good big job.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal observes that "Old Man Winter is bunched his bits."

OWNERSHIP APPROACHES.

In the course of an editorial discussion, discriminating between control and ownership of railroads, the Washington Post says:

"Assuming that the integration of the railroads will be as successful as other processes of integration under American genius—the Union itself, the consolidation of the postal service, the obliteration of state lines in interior commerce are examples—it must then be assumed that the railroads will never be disintegrated. They will remain under one control, and since the national security depends upon the integrity of the railroads, the only conceivable control is governmental control."

"When permanent control shall have been reached, ownership will probably not be far off. It will be easier to control the railroads as a national property than to consult the whims or rights of private stockholders. The people will probably decide that inasmuch as the nation—all the people—is in control, the ownership likewise should be in all the people and not in some. Thereupon government bonds will be given to private owners and their railroad stocks or bonds extinguished."

This, it seems to us, is a fairly accurate statement of the situation and of the probable course of events. When the railroads have been integrated and co-ordinated, it will not be an easy task, as some one has put it to us, to scramble them. It is not at all likely that it will be done or attempted. Revolutions hardly ever go backward—neither does evolution.

The country has been approaching railroad ownership for a good many years. It was foreseen and predicted by America's most far-sighted statesmen some twelve or thirteen years ago but he was derided at the time. The effort to regulate railroads has done much, but it has proved unable to hold an exact balance which would protect the public and at the same time promote the development and efficiency of the transportation system. It was impracticable to control all the divergent elements which enter into the situation. This was just what Mr. Bryan prophesied would be the case.

Many of us have felt reluctant to see the step taken at this time, although convinced that its coming was inevitable. We should have preferred to see a definite determination, in advance, upon the course and a longer period of preparation. We believe yet that this would have been a better, a wiser course. But the Rubicon is crossed. As we see it the country is committed to railroad ownership. The task now confronting it is one of successfully working out the details of the venture.

It is also probable that we shall go still farther in the direction of state socialism before the country is much older.

COTTON'S KINGDOM.

An exchange which is published in a state which does not grow the fleecy staple declares that "cotton still is king." And indeed it does look that way. Thirty cents a pound makes it appear very much like cotton is king, whether the word "still" is properly used in the connection or not. Cotton is now a monarch, though three years ago it was not nearly so majestic in its bearing.

The article reviews, in an interesting manner, the history of substitutes of one kind and another, born of the necessities of the world war. Much has been accomplished along this line in Germany, especially in the matter of ingredients for the manufacture of war munitions. The blockades early in the war shut off the possibility of Germany's receiving many supplies from outside. Substitutes were a matter of dire necessity, and German inventive genius was put to a severe test.

Substitutes for favorite food articles no longer obtainable in sufficient quantity were invoked in a small way at first, but soon became general. The movement spread from Germany to other countries and now prevails to a greater or lesser extent everywhere, including this country. Little inconvenience has thus far been caused here, but the privation in other countries is quite keen. The best information is that Germans, while not starving, are undernourished to an extent that cannot continue indefinitely. But, coming back to the subject, it is remarkable that no adequate substitute has been found for cotton. Concluding, it is stated that:

"Many attempts have been made to supply substitutes for cotton, the need for which is urgent in Germany, but all the observers seem to agree that they have proven at best only partial successes. There is really no substitute for cotton, and a London paper tells us that the efforts to stimulate the growing of cotton in British India are not being crowned with success. Cotton still is king, and the southern states of America promise to have a near monopoly on this indispensable staple in the long years that are to come."

Success has not been attained in the growing of cotton on a large scale elsewhere than in the American southern states. Whether this is due to inherent soil and climatic conditions or to the conservatism of farmers regarding the changing of crops is not known definitely. Perhaps, in some measure, to both. It has been a very difficult matter to get southern farmers in this country to adopt crop diversification, but it has helped to bring them their present prosperity. They may now feel inclined to doop it on account of high cotton prices. We do not believe, however, that this would be wise. Present demands for cotton are abnormal and may at any time relax. Production is below normal, but it should be increased by intensive cultivation, rather than by the exclusion of food crops.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The Birmingham Ledger quotes A. F. Taylor, a big Cleveland real estate dealer, visiting in Birmingham, as follows:

"I for one am for Oscar Underwood for the next president of the United States when the time rolls around again. I expect to make the fight of my life for him, regardless of the fact that Secretary Baker, one of my fellow townsmen, is also running. I think Mr. Underwood is well qualified for the place, and I am sure he will fill it admirably, were he elected."

It seems a bit early to begin electing the next president. With the prosecution of the war and the consideration of sporadic peace proposals, the subscribing of liberty loans and war savings certificates, not to mention the approaching biennial elections, it seems as if we might find enough diversion without borrowing trouble. But, so far as we know, there is no censorship on the projection of presidential boomlets. Pending the opening of the next baseball season, some patriots may find recreation in this exhilarating pastime.

There have been frequent prophecies that the next president will be a "man on horseback," but until the war has furnished further opportunity for winning distinction, we may not be able to pick him out with certainty. Besides, we may change our minds about electing a military hero, any way. There is nothing certain about it yet. Senator Underwood is almost sure to be considered among southerners big enough to be president. He is not—nor never was—a popular hero, but he is a statesman of ability and is possessed of leadership of the safe and sane order. The south, at present, has a number of men who would make acceptable presidents, but probably none who would develop a more general following than Oscar Underwood.

The statement, quoted above, that Secretary Baker is a candidate will arouse no great degree of enthusiasm, if it should turn out to be true. The war secretary may be a painstaking official, good at hunting out details, but manifestly he is not of presidential size. His handling of the problems growing out of our entry into the war has not increased his prestige in the country. He may do better later, however. It has been rumored around that if Ohio, true to her custom, should present an offering for the handicap, it would be Gov. Cox, not Secretary Baker. That would appear to be an altogether more fitting suggestion. But it is hardly time yet to become excited over the matter. There are several prospects to hear from.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington on Monday contained the following:

"America's exports were estimated today at the department of commerce to have passed the \$6,000,000,000 mark in 1917, a new high record. Imports were less than \$3,000,000,000, and the trade balance in favor of the United States probably will be more than \$3,500,000,000."

A balance of \$3,500,000,000 in our favor almost equals the war loans advanced to European belligerents. It helps materially to offset the burden of our great expenditures for war purposes. Moreover, this size of the balance has only been limited by our ability to supply demands and the capacity of shipping to carry our products abroad. We could sell more if we had wherewithal to spare, and could find transportation facilities. But we must needs keep something for home consumption. We have probably already reached the limit in some lines.

The figures set out above are, of course, abnormal. They will not be the rule in peace time. But the return of peace will not be a blow to American foreign commerce, granting, of course, that it comes before our exhaustion reaches the level of European countries. It will witness America's day of opportunity. Our war-created shipping facilities will put the virgin field of South America at our door, and Europe will continue to need our goods.

Future prospects for American development and prosperity are quite alluring indeed.

There are said to be about seven thousand unsanitary privies in Hamilton county. About one-tenth of them are in the city limits. The subject is not a pleasant one for polite conversation. But the health of the community, and of the soldiers camped here, to a large extent depends upon the proper inspection of all private premises and the enforcement of rigid regulations with regard to sanitation. When typhoid fever appears it is spread through the pollution of water supply, milk or food. The proper disposal of excreta reduces to a minimum the likelihood of such infection. Hookworm is another disease which is spread through contact of bare feet or hands with polluted earth. The same reasons apply for sanitary inspection to prevent spread of that disease. These questions are elementary. In taking steps to protect the health of visitors we are preserving our own health.

When Explorer Stefansen returned to civilization and sensed what is going on—and had been for most of the four years he was away—he immediately announced his purpose of going back to keep company with icebergs and polar bears. "And you can't much blame him."

The Memphis Commercial Appeal should take heart. The town's mortality list may be given an ugly boost by those who are "brought home to die," but it should reflect that Kentucky, was almost made rich recently because a certain wealthy lady selected Louisville as a good place to die. Serving as a death resort may sometimes have its compensations. It's an ill wind, etc.

WILL CONSIDER PEACE TERMS.

It is now certain that the entente allies and ourselves will not ignore the Brest-Litovsk propositions. The Petrograd correspondent of the London News gives a bit of warning as to what will happen if we fail to meet the issue. He fears that not only will we lose Russia as an ally, but may find that country in the category of enemy. He advises his government to send a reply in terms as near like the Russian formula as it can be drawn. But it should not require any considerable concession to expose the duplicity of the enemy, and to give an opportunity for intelligent and patriotic public opinion once more to form in Russia.

Today's news indicates that the bolshevik leaders are not satisfied with Germany's insistence that its troops remain in Courland and Lithuania. Also the Don Cossacks and the Ukrainians are making considerable of a civil war. This may be press agent propaganda for the benefit of the allies so as to discourage any consideration of the Russian terms, but there is probably enough truth in it all to show that Russia may have another government at any time on short notice.

While for a few days the maximalists seemed well settled in the saddle, and they strengthened themselves by recognizing the other revolutionary elements, now they are having to deal with the renewed nationalistic feelings of the people. This will find further expression with the meeting of the constituent assembly. Delegates even from the Ukraine are arriving in the capital. It is likely this national convention, whose purpose will be to frame a federal constitution, will soon assemble.

Nevertheless, we have no doubt that in order to win Russia's permanent friendship the Germans will concede, even to Trotsky and Lenin. One of the most important items in today's dispatches is that train service is resumed between Riga and Petrograd. This means that trade between the former enemies is in full swing again. German delegations are all through Russia, also. There are various rumors as to the release of prisoners. Once the path of peace is entered upon by two peoples, though there may be interruptions in the progress it is likely to be continued. Peace is too greatly in the interest of all parties to be abandoned, when about to be secured.

The movement involving over three hundred and fifty million people is also bound to influence the minds of the belligerents elsewhere. The meeting of entente diplomats indicates that the issue now rises above the conduct of the war. Peace offensives may be more formidable than war offensives. The world is longing for an honorable settlement. Security should be the watchword. That was the keynote of the existing before the war with ignorance. As President Wilson had declared in his note to the Russian provisional government in May, "it was the status quo ante out of which this war was issued." Our own entry into the conflict, moreover, had exactly driven home the truth that the United States would be almost surely dragged into any general European war in the future. The successful maintenance of neutrality while Europe is ablaze can never again be realized in practice.

Since August, when the pope's peace effort was made, the possibilities inherent in a peace based on the status quo ante have perceptibly changed, and the effect of the change upon America must not be ignored. What confronts us now is the question of an immediate peace negotiated according to the formulas of Count Czernin would not only leave the Balkan states wholly under Teutonic influence, even if Serbia and Rumania were nominally restored, but would leave Russia presenting very soft frontiers to the central powers.

The old Russia was a stupid military autocracy that was inefficient and overweighed, but it did check very materially the Teutonic pressure through the Balkans to Constantinople by virtue of its vast resources. The new democratic Russia may not be able to exert the same anti-Teutonic influence as the old Russia in southeastern Europe for several generations to come. The menacing disruptive tendencies now being exhibited in the empire, moreover, may not be fully counteracted in the near future.

A divided Russia, reorganized into a number of independent or quasi-independent states would be anything but the strong military power which the rest of Europe had had to reckon with since the time of Peter the Great.

A new Russia with a soft frontier, and with its influence in the Balkans and at Constantinople swept away, might be made to fit the peace formula of "no annexations," but the fact would have to be faced that such a Russia would not correspond to the conditions existing before the war in international relations. In eastern Europe the power of Germany would be supreme and unchecked. If Russia were to be permanently to pieces under the pressure of the centrifugal forces now uppermost, the increase of German power would be comparatively limitless in the east unless the prestige of Prussian militarism in the meantime were destroyed.

From the viewpoint of western Europe, these considerations magnify the need of France for Alsace-Lorraine. For France would be comparatively reduced to the rank of a second-rate power, without the restoration of the lost provinces, in case German penetration into Russia should be facilitated by the present disruptive tendencies of the empire and also by a nationalistic demagogue promoted by socialist extremists in power at Petrograd.

Unless an enduring and just peace based upon a society of nations, including Germany, can be brought about America's interest in the European settlement is now much more than it was six months ago. If the world is to remain in the coming peace under the old order of the balance of power and competitive armaments—as it must if the war is to end with the Germany of the war lords the real military victors—the whole western hemisphere will be seriously affected by the disappearance of Russia as a military empire and by the virtual disappearance of France from the ranks of the great powers. The difficulty of maintaining a counterpoise against the strong central empire under those circumstances can easily be imagined.

If we are finally to be thrown back upon selfish considerations of vital national interest the United States must now support the western states of Europe to the last ditch and do what it can toward reorganizing Russia on the lines of a federal republic strong enough to maintain itself against its aggrandizing Teutonic neighbors.

THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCordell

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It was not hard for Mr. Jarr, seeking for sugar, under the direction of his friend Johnson, the firm's cashier, to locate the establishment of Sam Young, automobile and raincoat manufacturer, owner of theaters and otherwise all powerful.

He had no difficulty in securing an audience with this dealer in destinies when he sent in word of his arrival to William Throckmorton Johnson.

"What can I do for you?" asked the raincoat manufacturer. "Johnson and I belong to the same bowling and pinochle club. When Billy Sunday was here I got Johnson to attend his meetings, but it didn't improve his game, either bowling or pinochle."

"I want to get some sugar, and Johnson told me—"

"He's kidding you!" interrupted Mr. Sam Young, freezing up. "After the way Billy Sunday spoke right at him—"

"I mean I'm looking for cornmeal," added Mr. Jarr, hastily.

"Oh, cornmeal," remarked Mr. Young, cheerfully. "That's another matter. But do you know cornmeal is very scarce?"

"So I believe," said Mr. Jarr. "But I need ten pounds of cornmeal and I need it badly."

"Well, you go downtown to the law office of Marks & Marks and ask for Marks the lawyer. Ask for the Hon. Isaac Marks, ex-Alderman Marks, and he'll tell you where to get any navy beans."

Mr. Jarr was determined to see the matter through. He took the address of Hon. Isaac Marks and departed.

At the office of the ex-alderman he cautioned the auburn-haired argus at the office switchboard to say that he was from Sam Young and was looking for navy beans. He was immediately admitted to the private office of Hon. Isaac Marks and given the third degree.

Being satisfied that Mr. Jarr was only endeavoring to secure ten pounds of navy beans, the ex-alderman said he could not promise Mr. Jarr if he could get the navy beans, but if he would go to the jewelry store of Goldstone & Brother and say he wanted

Cuban or Louisiana diamonds, they might help him.

At the jewelry store of Goldstone & Brother the manager took Mr. Jarr into the burglar-proof vaults of the firm when he asked for Cuban or Louisiana diamonds, and had stated that he had been sent there by ex-Alderman Marks.

"I do not know anything about the matter myself," said the manager, "but if you will go to the big grocery store of Lanahan's and ask for ten pounds of polished rice you may get Cuban or Louisiana diamonds. Ask for Mr. Lanahan himself."

At Lanahan's large grocery store a surging throng was assuring the pleading customers that there was none of the precious commodity to be had, even were Mr. Hoover to demand it.

Mr. Jarr sought out the proprietor and found him ensconced behind his rolitop desk replying over the telephone to the secretary of the mayor, elect that he was sorry, but he had no sugar.

Mr. Johnson, our cashier, sent me to Sam Young for ten pounds of cornmeal," began Mr. Jarr. "Young sent me to Hon. Isaac Marks for navy beans. Marks sent me to Goldstone & Brother for Cuban or Louisiana diamonds, and Goldstone & Brother sent me here to ask for ten pounds of polished rice."

"Ah!" said Mr. Lanahan. "I can let you have ten pounds of polished rice. I was afraid you were going to ask for sugar. No sugar for anybody, you know."

"Yes, I know," said Mr. Jarr. "Well, go stand over by those other nuts—I mean that bag of Brazilian nuts by the candy and cake counter."

Mr. Jarr said to the other nuts for about ten minutes, while soldiers, sailors, civilians, widows, editors, millionaires and others passed him by. Presently a Salvation Army band came out and passed him by. Mr. Jarr dropped a nickel and a penny in it. He was handed a tract with a blessing. Inside the tract was a slip of paper that had scribbled on it: "Pay cashier \$1 for ten pounds of polished rice."

Mr. Jarr paid the cashier \$1 and received a slip on which was stamped, "Give bearer ten pounds of polished rice." He hurried this to the head clerk and received a package.

AMERICA AND THE STATUS QUO ANTE

(Springfield Republican.)

When the pope last summer proposed the virtual equivalent of the status quo ante as the basis for peace negotiations, it was pointed out that America could not now view the restoration of the European conditions existing before the war with indifference. As President Wilson had declared in his note to the Russian provisional government in May, "it was the status quo ante out of which this war was issued." Our own entry into the conflict, moreover, had exactly driven home the truth that the United States would be almost surely dragged into any general European war in the future. The successful maintenance of neutrality while Europe is ablaze can never again be realized in practice.

Since August, when the pope's peace effort was made, the possibilities inherent in a peace based on the status quo ante have perceptibly changed, and the effect of the change upon America must not be ignored. What confronts us now is the question of an immediate peace negotiated according to the formulas of Count Czernin would not only leave the Balkan states wholly under Teutonic influence, even if Serbia and Rumania were nominally restored, but would leave Russia presenting very soft frontiers to the central powers.

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Fifty-Fifty.

(Exchange.)

An Irishman who had walked a long distance, feeling very thirsty and seeing a milkman, asked the price of a quart of milk.

"Threepence," replied the milkman. "Then give me a quart in pints," said Pat.

Pat, on drinking one pint, asked: "How do we stand?"

The milkman replied: "I owe ye a pint."

"And I owe ye one," said Pat, "so we are quits."

Royal Baking Powder

saves eggs in baking

In many recipes only half as many eggs are required, in some none at all, if an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder is used, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

Try the following recipes which also conserve white flour as urged by the government.

Corn Meal Griddle Cakes

1½ cups corn meal
1½ cups boiling water
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon shortening
1 tablespoon molasses
½ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

NO EGGS
Soak corn meal in bowl with boiling water; add milk, molasses and molasses; add flour, salt and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix well. Bake on hot griddle until brown.

(The Old Method called for 2 eggs)

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

1 cup brown sugar
1½ cups water
1 cup seeded raisins
3 ounces citron, cut fine
½ cup shortening
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

NO EGGS
Soak sugar, water, fruit, shortening, salt and spices together in saucepan 2 minutes. When cool, add flour and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix in loaf pan in moderate oven about 45 minutes.